

SOME SUMMER COSTUMES.

BY JOSEPHINE ROBB.

A pretty foulard gown is of green and white liberty satin made over a drop skirt of white taffeta. The sleeves and skirt are tucked. The bodice has a soft front of shirred mousseline de sole and the puffed undersleeves are of the same material. Renaissance lace edges the broad collar and revers and also covers the flaring cuffs of the sleeves. Narrow



Green and White
Liberty Foulard Gown
Courtesy of John Wanamaker

black velvet ribbon enters into the decoration of this gown also. The tucked blouse is trimmed with an insertion of lace and is stitched at the hem with white Corticelli stitching silk. You may perhaps have noticed an occasional reference to a special brand of silk. It is against our usual editorial custom to do this, as all our readers are aware, but from personal experience we know what a difference there is, and how very important it is to get good strong silk for your best work. It is "penny wise and pound foolish" to use poor material in a needle for any purpose. Besides we found after careful inquiry among the best dressmakers that a large majority used and recommended Corticelli. This discovery simply confirmed our own personal opinion as to what was the best silk to use, and therefore we have not hesitated to give here the result of our investigation as we know many will be glad to be informed on this subject.

An attractive gown for summer mornings at the seashore, or, in fact, for any other place, is this one of poppy-colored linen. It is as simple as can be, but is perfectly cut and beautifully made. Heavy stitching in white silk at the head of the hem and up the seams is the only



Morning Gown of Poppy Colored
Linen, Heavily Stitched in White
Courtesy of Miss Rankin

decoration. The surprise bodice opens over a tucked and stitched linen plastron. The revers are of the poppy linen, covered with millions of batiste and lace the red of the linen showing through the thinner material. The cuffs are of the linen, hemstitched and turned plainly back. A black satin tie and belt complete the costume, which is perfect in finish and style. A dainty evening bodice is of deep cream rennaissance lace, made with a jacket effect over accordion-pleated white chiffon. The lining is



Princess Gown in Gray Light
Weight Cheviot and Taffeta.
Courtesy of Mme. Lamson

which bespeaks the word of an artist. No prettier model of the princess, or bodice skirt, is shown than in our little street gown of gray light-weighted cheviot. The skirt is made with the pointed bodice and fits to perfection. There is a deep circular flounce, made with seven pin-head tucks of a quarter of an inch in depth. Around the top of the bodice and extending down the back of the gown in a scroll design is a trimming of black velvet ribbon, embroidered with white French knots and piped on each side with red lousine. The blouse is of black and white checked lousine and the lining is of gray taffeta, finished at the hem of the drop skirt with a double ruffle of the gray taffeta. The collar and cuffs are of sheer white hemstitched linen.

Just one more gown completes our summer wardrobe. It is of white linen duck



White Linen Duck Costume
Courtesy of John Wanamaker

and is made with a plain, tightly-fitting skirt, slashed around the hem for about eight inches in depth and showing full insertions of heavy white lace, applied on chiffon. Horizontal strips of black mohair braid decorate the lace. The bodice is formed of the lace over chiffon, applied on a yoke of the linen. Three horizontal bands of the braid cross the lace and a V of French knots—made with Corticelli buttonhole twist—ornaments the yoke. The sleeves are tightly fitting to the wrist, where there is a narrow puff of lace, strapped with the black braid and finished with a plain band.

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Among all the efforts for the well being of "these little ones" to which one has the privilege of contributing one's mite today, none appeal more strongly than does the Boston Floating hospital. This splendid charity, typical of modern philanthropic effort, inspired

Hale and Dr. Francis H. Brown that this first effort was made; and it was confidently hoped and believed that the Seashore Home corporation, of which both these gentlemen were members, would then assume the work; but as meanwhile money sufficient for the estimated expense of five trips had been contributed, Mr. Tobey decided to give the work a thorough trial.

"When one looks back upon these beginnings, at the discouragements and inconveniences which attended the summer's work of 1894, it is a wonder that the Boston Floating hospital did not meet with an early death. Of course there were certain features

"The first trip of the season was made July 25th. Eleven hundred children were given the benefit of a day's medical treatment and outing on the waters of Boston Harbor during the season, of which number 697 were new cases, in a large number of which there was marked improvement. Doctors, nurses, and the few visitors who were allowed to accompany the patients, were unanimous in praise of the idea and its visible results, and all through the following fall, winter and spring, there came letters of gratitude, of encouragement, of inquiry, and best of all, letters giving and promising financial support for the work of the second season. In fact, the two largest contributions to the work in 1894 were based on the record of the first three trips, and were received when the season was too far advanced to make additional trips. When the results of the season's work were summed up, it seemed probable that the Boston

of incorporation, and the season opened with a complete reorganization, including a board of directors, a regularly appointed medical staff, two permanent nurses, with a corps of volunteers representing the best trained nurses in the city. Miss L. A. Wilber, who, this season, came into the work, was in charge of the main ward. She has continued with the Floating hospital ever since, and is now superintendent of nurses. A modified milk department was established, with an experienced woman in charge. The food and medicines were distributed to the mothers and children throughout the hospital by a distribution corps under Mr. Anderson; an inspector of supplies was appointed, and the examination of articles brought on board by the mothers inaugurated. Last, but not least, a kindergarten was started, in which the well children were taught and entertained, to the increased comfort and benefit of the sick children and the relief to the mothers. During the season the hospital was remodeled and equipped to care for 200 children, and surgical facilities were added, as experience had shown that occasional operations in this department were necessary. The statistical report shows 1,558 treatments to 895 patients for about fifty diseases. There were only three deaths during the season, and the medical staff reports "no apparent benefit" in only 55 cases. Six of the cities and towns included in Greater Boston sent patients. In all 3,546 persons received the benefits of the work on the thirteen trips made this year. 1896 also marks the inauguration of the "Named Days," the opening trip, July 10th, being named by Mr. B. C. Clark, one of our earliest and most constant friends.

In 1897 enough money was contributed to purchase the barge used by the hospital. Upon its transfer to the control of the managers, the barge was refitted according to plans and under the direction of Mr. W. H. Brainerd, architect; bath-rooms for hot and cold salt water baths were constructed, and very many valuable additions to the provision and arrangement of the wards and decks made. A room

treatments being 2,018 and more than 4,600 people received the benefits of the work. A system of house-to-house visitation was instituted and successfully carried out by the house physicians, 586 calls being made. The number of deaths was six during the hospital season.

At the beginning of the work it had been planned to take day patients only upon the boat; but during the season of 1897 return checks were given freely where patients required more than one day's treatment. One night the question came up of what to do in the case of two babies whose lives might be saved, so the physicians thought, if they could only remain in the hospital. There was a hasty consultation by telephone with the managers, doctors and nurses volunteered to remain all night, and the little lives were saved. After this in serious cases, the patients and their mothers were kept on board over night, with physicians and nurses in attendance. Thus the work of the hospital with permanent patients was begun and when the season of 1898 opened this was made a regular department. To meet the requirements of this permanent work a larger force of physicians and nurses was required, as well as other help; also a further reorganization of the work. This made it possible to enter a patient on the hospital at any hour of the day or night except when the barge was out in the harbor on one of its trips. Patients can remain also as long as necessary.

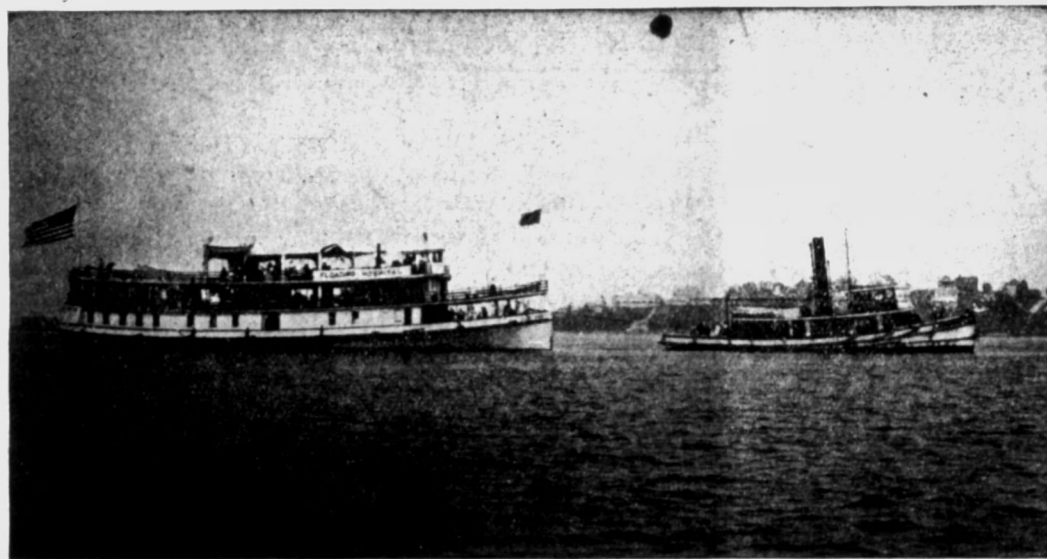
The record of this year is 805 children, 1,785 treatments, and a total of 5,191 persons cared for. The mortality for this year, 39, would at first glance seem high, but in the admission of patients the rule was to accept the sickest cases in preference to those of a less serious nature, and the records show that about 17 per cent of these were practically hopeless on entrance. Indeed, of this entire number only three were children over nine months old.

The year 1899 was a remarkable, and in some respects a crucial year in the history of the work, by reason of the advance made in several directions. The wider scope of the work was evidenced in the necessity for an advisory medical staff; and physicians eminent in the branches of surgery, ophthalmology, pathology, otology and mental disease, consented willingly to give their service as members of the staff. This enabled the hospital to accept as patients children suffering from other diseases than those peculiar to infant life, thus extending its usefulness and indicating a growth in a direction not at first within the thought of its founder.

The managers and medical staff testify with pleasure to the spirit of sacrifice and service shown by the volunteer nurses. This service was gratefully accepted, but because it was gratuitous, was found to be one not to be depended upon; and so, gradually, the force of paid trained nurses employed had been increased from year to year, until in this season it was decided that the abolition of the volunteer service would add to the efficiency of the work. Arrangements were made for boarding and lodging the nurses in a hotel near the hospital station.

Next to the purchase of the barge, the most important event in the history of the Floating hospital

(Continued on Page Six.)



HERE WE GO, THE BARGE, IN TOW.

by love, supported by generous hearts, guided by wise minds and served by all the resources of science, has grown to the full dignity of its name and is indeed a floating hospital, with its corps of trained nurses, physicians, helpers and managers, which takes its little patients not only for a day's treatment, but also as permanent residents on board the ship, whenever such a course seems necessary for their cure.

The beginning of this work was in the pitiful thought of one man, the Rev. Rufus B. Tobey. Returning one evening to his out-of-town home after a long summer day's work, Mr. Tobey, in passing over the South Boston bridge, noticed that it was crowded with mothers who had brought their babies and other young children in their arms or baby carriages to get the cool evening breeze from the water. Here they stayed often till midnight to escape the insufferable heat of their small, crowded tenement homes. The thought of these poor mothers, doing their best to obtain for their children the comfort and healthful benefits of the sea air, haunted Mr. Tobey; and the knowledge of the distressing mortality among young children during the hot summer months made him long to help them to some better way than this.

Just then a report of the New York Floating hospital, supported by St. John's guild, came under Mr. Tobey's attention and excited his deep interest, for it seemed to be a work as much needed in Boston as in New York and one which would give poor mothers and sick children just the help he had in mind. Mrs. Florence Hunt, of the Boston Herald, in quest of summer items, was informed of this desirable and necessary charity, and wrote an account of it which attracted so much attention that some contributions were received very soon after.

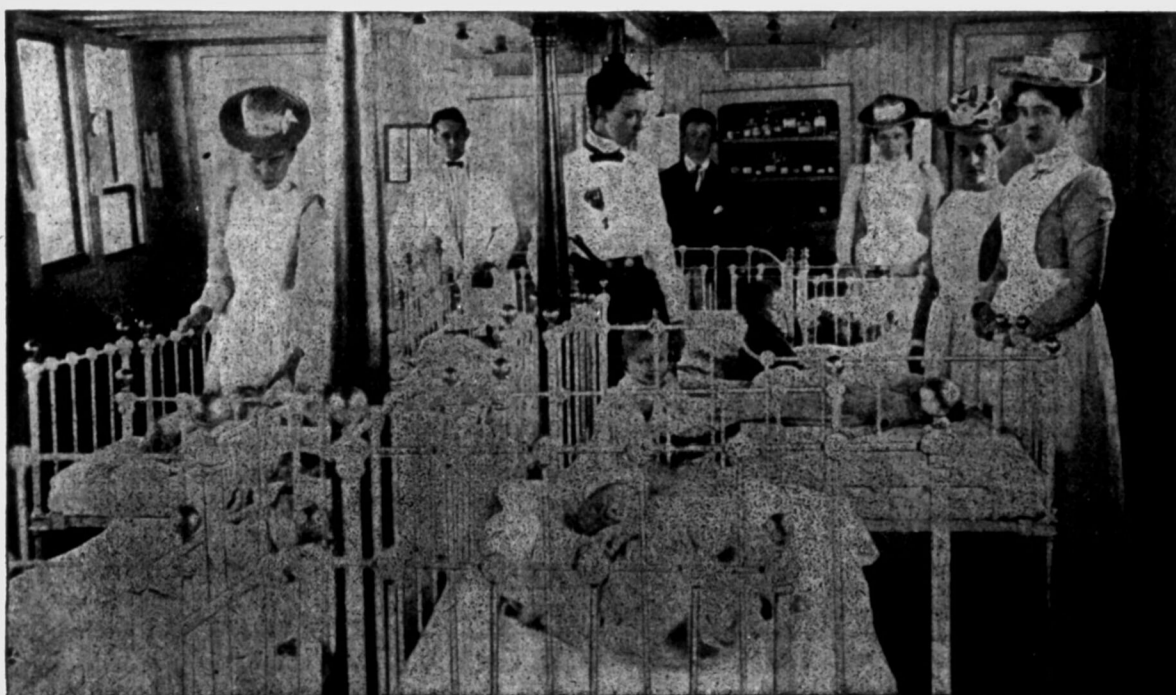
"All this occurred in 1893," says the annual report. "Mr. John P. Faure, the chairman of the Floating Hospital committee of St. John's guild, New York, which had been founded in 1874, heartily sympathizing with the establishment of a similar philanthropy in Boston, kindly gave an illustrated lecture on the work during the winter of this year, and in the spring of 1894 a proposition to attempt the experiment in Boston received the endorsement of the Monday Evening club. With no desire to multiply the agencies for summer work, a single trip was planned for. It was due largely to the encouragement of Rev. E. E.

of the New York work which could be copied, but the managers there had everything at their disposal, while we were compelled to hire a barge used for excursion purposes on other days except those on which we controlled it. It was also used for moonlight and Sunday excursions, and it became necessary, before it could be made available for our use, to remove every feature of an excursion and

Floating hospital had come to stay."

It would be most interesting, did space allow, to trace in detail the rapid growth in size and usefulness of this most interesting work.

In 1895, 1,478 sick children were carried, representing 937 new cases, covering almost the entire range of diseases affecting children, and a total of 3,500 persons receiving the benefits of the work.



WARD B.

prepare the barge for the reception of our furniture. Hammocks were swung, cots placed in position, clothing for the children and apparatus for cooking food and sterilizing milk for the babies, were all taken aboard in the morning and removed at night.

"Tickets for the admission of patients were sent to the agents of the Associated Charities, the dispensaries, the hospitals, and many of the physicians of the city. These were distributed to the mothers of sick babies, and signed by a physician, entitled the baby to one trip. The hospital was designed for sick babies, but the rule was early adopted that a well child might be brought with the sick one as well, if it could not otherwise be cared for. No distinction of nationality or creed was made. These conditions have remained unaltered to the present time.

"Dr. James B. Thornton and Dr. C. D. Underhill were the supervising physicians, but the most of the work was done by medical students. Only a head nurse and an assistant were employed during this first season, and this was true of the second season also, though there were a number of volunteers from King's Daughters circles, etc.

For the larger part of this season the work was supervised by Mr. John R. Anderson, who has remained ever since as assistant manager and one of the main stays of the hospital.

In the spring of 1896 a coalition was formed with the Ten Times One society, by which the hospital obtained the advantages

for surgical operations was fitted up, and wards A, B, C and D established. The feature of memorial beds was introduced within this season, and before its close 21 beds had thus been set apart.

Twenty-five trips were made, and the augmented service enabled the hospital to care for 771 individual cases, the total number of



A DEAL MORE LOVE FOR THE BAIKNS THAN FOR THE FULL GROWN MAN.

THE ENTERPRISE.

WILSON PALMER, . . . Editor.

Telephone 31-1.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, August 17, 1901.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN ARLINGTON BY:

Arlington News Co., Postoffice Bldg., Arlington.
 Frank R. Daniels, 606 Mass. avenue, Arlington.
 Mrs. Margaret Deane, 55 Park avenue, Heights.
 H. P. Longley, Elevated waiting room, Heights.
 J. C. McDonald, L. & B. waiting room, Heights.
 Edward I. McKenzie, B. & M. station, Heights.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

William II., in spite of his robes of royalty, is an ungrateful son if it be true that he was so unappreciative of and so insolent to his mother. It is a matter of record that his relationship with and to his mother had been other than affectionate and loving for many years previous to her death, and that after a brief visit of condolence to his mother upon the death of Queen Victoria, he did not visit her again until summoned to her deathbed. When William II. came to the throne he practically ignored his mother, making not the slightest show of affectionate regard for her, and for long years he did not visit her. Shame on the prince or king or emperor who will in any event prove disloyal to the mother who gave him birth—and a greater shame yet upon the child who will in any way forget her who bore him within her own person. To prove one's self a loving, obedient child is infinitely greater and more deserving than to be become king or potentate.

PROPHETIC OF THE AUTUMN TIME.

Even now, thus early in August, we get an occasional day prophetic of the autumn time. The summer is fast losing something of its midday fervor, so that both air and sky take on a more softened hue, while the earth answers back with a tenderer sympathy and love as the season advances. And the cricket, too, with a tinge of sadness in its music, emphasizes the onward march of the year. Nature never fails to proclaim in advance the coming of the seasons, each in its turn. This great and loving teacher of us all always prepares us for the next whatever that may be. She never rudely thrusts her gifts upon us. She invites and woos, but never drives. There is something pathetic to us in the golden days of the autumn time, and yet always enjoyable in a minor way.

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean
 Tears from the depths of some divine despair
 Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
 In looking on the happy autumn fields,
 And thinking of the days that are no more."

Those of you who have read "Summer-days" by that Scotch divine, Boyd, have been made to feel in a peculiar and vivid way not only the glow of the full summer time, but you have been brought to feel and appreciate as well the subdued charm found in the first approval of the autumn days.

O, these seasons never failing to come to us are so many teachers in the great and loving school of nature where God himself presides—so let what will come, we are sure from the beginning to be so trained and educated that we shall be prepared when "school is dismissed" for the next higher grade in that instruction which is infinite in the lesson to be given.

"WE MAKE THE WORLD."

Someone has said that "we are to make the world and not the world to make us." And yet the most of mankind wait and laze away their time, hoping and expecting that the world will so step in and operate upon them as to make them men and women in all activities and success of life. The trouble is that we invert the natural order of things. The only real world that anyone of us will ever find will be that world of our own creation. The heavens above us are only the reflection of the heavens within us. We are the measure of all things which we possess, and the unit of measurement depends upon ourselves. It is the doing that makes us men and women. Every personal achievement adds just so much to our individual being. We develop from within and never outwardly. Life is not an external growth, but inborn if it be life. Simply to sleep and eat and move and have, in a passive way, our being is not life. There is many a man who walks the streets of his neighborhood, who is essentially dead, and who is hoping it may be, to be resurrected by some Gabriel's trump from without. The only real life will, however, come to him as he resurrects himself. He is to take up his own bed and walk and not leave it for another to do. We are to blaze our own way. We are to lead and not follow. We are not to wait for the procession to overtake us before we make a start. It is with our own personal selves with whom we have first to do. We are to say, underscored with intense personal doing, "let there be light" and then there will be light. We are not machines, for we not only sustain life but we beget life. This is a world of our own making, and it will only make a count as we adjust and arrange the figures. In every result or product of our life's work we men and women are the factors.

We need to put our mathematical reckoning in logical order, and then we need not trouble ourselves about the sequence. "Figures will lie" only as we first lie ourselves. Our two times two will only count four, as we ourselves first count four. It isn't true that "all things come round to him who will but wait." It has become a truism that the man who waits is bound to get left. One must help in the swim, or otherwise he will find himself stranded on the shore alongside a whole army of human wrecks. It will ever remain an everlasting fact that we are the makers of our own fortunes, and what is more we are the makers of our own world, whatever that world may

be. So no longer beg the vital question at issue by which you are to determine your own future. You have the key to your own destiny so it is for you and you only to unlock your tomorrows and to manfully enter therein.

"THE RAIN ON THE ROOF."

We lay for an hour this morning in our Kinderheim home listening with youthful delight to the rain on the roof, and we were made peacefully happy by the patter of the great big drops. There is always quiet rest to be had on such a morning as this. The big raindrops on the roof are both lullaby and repose. There is an indescribable charm in the gentle patter of the rain. It never fails to soothe and put to rest.

The rain is everywhere referred to in the bible as a blessing, save in that one single and remarkable instance, when it rained forty days and forty nights without a moment's letup. And we are not sure that the flood was not a blessing, for if we are to believe everything that the bible tells us, we should not have had the rainbow but for that deluge of rain, notwithstanding the laws of refraction and reflection. At the risk, however, of being declared unorthodox, we very greatly discount the story of the flood. But be the fact as it may the rain has been and is now everywhere considered a blessing straight from heaven. Just see how it reads: "He sendeth the rain on the just and the unjust." And then again, "He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass." Shakespeare says: "The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath." Cawley writes that "the thirsty earth soaks up the rain, and drinks and gapes again for drink."

Longfellow surely could not have been in his usual happy mood when he wrote, "Into each life some rain must fall. Some days must be dark and dreary." Yes, "the rain, the blessed rain," has both sentiment and poetry in its fall. Nature in tears appeals to the emotional so that in her weeping moods we can hardly say "no" to her. These rainy days stand out in our memory as so many delightful breathing spells in the hurry and bustle of life. How on such days the social life of the family and that too of the little country neighborhood, although somewhat subdued, takes on that quiet charm which is seldom experienced under skies of intensest blue. These rainy days afford us what is recognized in the world of poetry and music as the minor chords or the undertone in all harmony. They soften and give a fitting background to the picture. "The rain, the rain, the welcome rain," we love its coming, while its gentle patter on the roof is music in sweetest accents to the ear.

"BETTER BREAK HIS BACK."

The Rev. Lyman Abbott says "better break the back of the boy rather than break his will," and in this declaration the reverend doctor is a thousand times right. To break or overcome by brutal force the will of the boy is to substantially unman him for life. Without his individual will the boy is no boy at all, and he never can make the man that God intended him to be. And yet many a father and mother under a mistaken notion of what is right and best think they are doing God's service when they compel their children to be as obedient and submissive as a whipped spaniel. We can but have an admiration for that boy who is not afraid to say "I will" and "I won't" under even conditions that justify such positive declarations of individual decision. We well remember when as principal of the grammar school on what was forty years ago known as High street, we, as master, undertook to compel one of our boys to give evidence against another boy, a pupil in school, under the threat of a whipping, and never shall we forget how the brave lad said in the presence of the school, "Mr. Palmer, I'll not tell you, though you break every bone in my body," and this manly, defiant word he spoke with an expletive. The boy was right, and we were altogether wrong in our demand; but as teacher and master we were determined to break the boy's will. But fortunately for the boy we didn't succeed, for not a word of evidence did he give against his schoolmate. The boy saved his will intact in spite of us and today he is an efficient member of our police force, and we risk nothing in saying that he has still a will of his own. While the will of the boy should be educated and directed along right lines, it should in no instance be broken. We love a manful, brave boy, one who is not afraid to do right in spite even of father and mother and the public school teacher.

"Children, obey your parents in the Lord for this is right" presupposes that the parents are right in their demands. The children are not to surrender a single right belonging to them for the sole reason that they are children. On the other hand we older grown are bound to see that those rights are preserved and maintained for the children, because they are children. We are to take no mean advantage of the boy and girl because we happen to be taller and broader-chested than they are. We know of more than one father and more than one public school teacher who have been saved from the whipping the child so unjustly received, simply because the child was not full grown. Break if you wickedly will the back of the boy, but leave to him his will, for his will is to become his capital stock in the world of morals as well as in the world of intellectual and business life.

We had a delightful ride on one of the fairest days of last week, on the electric, through "Taunton, good Lord." The electric on the line through Taunton to Boston make long distances without a stop, and they buzz away nearly as rapidly as does the steam train, so that the ride is made thoroughly enjoyable, and especially so on such a day as was ours. The country all the way along was exquisitely beautiful, so we were in our happiest mood. Every condition of our ride was to our entire liking, so we were in harmony with the heavens and amens that ascended on every side from the open field, and from the inviting pasture and wood. And our ride back by the softened light of the full orb moon! It was indeed a painting set with rarest gems. O, the country at this season of the year! It is God's benediction to the children of men.

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AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Old Horse Car Driver Notes Arlington's Progress—The Boston Elevated a Leading Factor—Visits Places of Interest For Little Money.

When old Rip Van Twinkle, of Arlington, the horse car driver, disappeared about twenty years ago, his disappearance caused a little commotion for a time, but as such occurrences were not infrequent, even in those days, it was talked of for a few hours, and then forgotten. It was thought by some he had run away with money, others said he had probably tired of his weary life and gone west, while some believed there had been foul play. But little effort was made to find him as he had no family and but few intimate acquaintances. A new driver was engaged to fill his place on the car line, and all memory of Rip Van Twinkle faded from the people's minds.

One day during the past week, a strange looking personage was seen walking down the avenue from the direction of Arlington Heights. He stopped now and then as though some house or barn attracted his attention, but did not stop until he reached a point opposite the hack and livery stable run by George A. Law. His countenance lighted up, and turning up the roadway he peered into the barn. He inquired of a stranger whom he met if the car horses were kept within, but was answered with a laugh. He was about to turn away with a sad expression on his face when an elderly man standing by asked him what he meant by his strange question. The old fellow paused, and with a forlorn look besought the other man to tell him where he was, what year was this, and to explain the strange scenes he beheld. The other man quickly did as he was bid, and when he gave the year as 1901, the stranger murmured, "Twenty years."

The story was quickly told by Rip Van Twinkle, for such was he, and he found ready listeners. A blow on the head sustained by a fall of 20 years ago had affected his mind, and he had been as dead, living in the densest forests he could find up to a few weeks ago. Suddenly his mind had cleared and he sought to regain his old position as driver of the horse cars along his old and well known route. He had traveled many miles on foot for he was without a cent, and now he knew he had been away for many years. The crowd collected money for him and he determined to go to the office of the Boston Elevated and apply for a position. Work was found for him but previous to his commencing his duties he desired to travel about the country he had known so well. An Enterprise reporter secured permission to go with him upon his trip, and the week was spent in visiting places of interest for miles about Arlington center, going the entire distances by trolley.

Rip told of the great changes he noticed in Arlington, of the tremendous growth for a small country town, of the new streets with handsome residences, of thickly settled sections where but 20 years ago there had been farms. He spoke of the new buildings in the center, of those completed and others in process of erection and he said while he wished he might have been in Arlington during its development, he was proud of its growth and its advancement. He described the old street railway, with its single car track running on the north side of the avenue from Cambridge to the place where Law's stable is now located, and said grass grew all around the track except where the horses trod. He marveled at the five cent fare which is charged for miles of travel, when twenty years ago the fare was 15 cents from Arlington to Boston.

The first ride taken was from the center to Franklin park in Dorchester. Taking a car for Medford Hillside, the old man and the reporter sped along past the Medford boulevard, through West Medford and Medford Hillside. Tufts college buildings and the handsome residences and drives through that section pleased the old man greatly, and the powder house and grounds in Somerville, which soon came to view, seemed like old friends to him. He was

delighted at the manner in which the grounds were kept and the pleasant view of them obtained from the electric car. The Somerville water works on the right, with its fountain playing all the while, the Somerville park further down on the left, the famous Nunnery hill where the convent was burned years ago, all were passed quickly, yet with time for satisfactory inspection. Over the bridge into Charlestown, and in an instant up into the elevated station of Sullivan square, the pair then alighted from the car. Taking the elevated, which to Rip was a source of wonderment all the while, the ride was continued with rapid speed, giving a view for a moment of the harbor, and then shooting down into the subway. At Dudley street they took a car in waiting for Franklin park, and after a run of one hour and ten minutes from their starting point, they had arrived at their destination. It had cost them just five cents each. The ride was refreshing, the scenery grand, and the old man was delighted. On the return trip they alighted from the elevated at Park street and took the surface car home through Cambridge, along the route Rip had driven over years ago.

Forest Hills were visited the next day by again transferring at Dudley street, and Neponset and Squantum were also visited. Other trips taken were to Newton, Waverley and Watertown, and the ride of miles for five cents continued to amaze the strange old driver. Norumbega park, in Newton, and Echo bridge at Newton Upper Falls were visited. The trip to Norumbega was through Harvard square, Roxbury Crossing, Brookline village and Newton boulevard. The return was from Newton corner to Harvard square, and thence back to Arlington.

One day was spent in going through Lexington, Bedford, Concord and Billerica to Lowell for 25 cents, and in visiting old historic places of interest. On this trip the car of the Boston Elevated was left at Arlington Heights, and the Lexington & Boston furnished the transportation. A branch at Lexington, running into Waltham, took the pair for a pleasant journey, and another to Woburn was of the same variety. Coming back to Arlington again and retaking a car of the Boston Elevated a visit was paid to the several resorts along the harbor, where the sea breeze and the surf bathing add years to the lives of the people living in the congested sections of Boston. To some of the places the cost was eight cents, while to others it was a trifle more, but no matter where they went, wherever they could see the name "Boston Elevated" on a car, they found but one five cent fare was charged. To Lynnfield, through Winchester, Stoneham and Wakefield, was another trip which took the old man's eye. During this journey he expressed surprise that people should stay at home during the hot summer months when for so small a price they could go into the green fields, the woods, to the lakes and to the seashore, and then return at night to sleep the sleep of babes.

Another trip was to South Boston by alighting from the elevated at Dover street and taking a surface car. They visited Marine park, and the magnificent buildings of the South Boston Yacht club, dined at the Head House casino, and spent an hour on the long pier extending far into the harbor, breathing in the refreshing salt water air. The return was by surface cars through Harvard square. Once in a while the old man would say, "I told them fellows it would come some day, that Arlington would be a railway center, and to that fact she would attribute her growth and prosperity, but I never thought I should live to see it. Them people in the city ain't no fools, and they like to enjoy the fun of the country with the convenience of the city." He seemed to enjoy every trip he made, but seemed anxious to get to work, but did not know what place the company had scheduled for him.

As the last day's trip for the newspaper man and old Twinkle drew to a close, the latter shook his new made friend by the hand and said: "I've been the rounds, and seen the sights I never expect-

ed to see in this world, but I've got just one regret, and that is that old man McConnell or McDonnell, I disremember which, couldn't be livin' and drivin' one of them elevated hoss cars, jist to see if he'd leave his car to chase the boys who'd holler and fling rocks at him, as they use' ter do."

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COMMONWEALTH
OF
MASSACHUSETTS.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
 To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Michael McCaskill, who died in Arlington, in said County of Middlesex, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex to be administered, and not leaving a known widow or heir in this Commonwealth:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the estate of said deceased to Frederick W. Daltinger, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of September, A.D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Arlington Enterprise, a newspaper published in Arlington, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire,
 First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

W. E. ROGERS, Ass't. Register.

COMMONWEALTH
OF
MASSACHUSETTS.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
 To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Ellen Bassing, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Samuel H. Smith, of said Arlington, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of September, A.D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Arlington Enterprise, a newspaper published in Arlington, the last publication to be one day at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire,
 First Judge of said Court, this first day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

W. E. ROGERS, Ass't. Register.

FRANK J. HOLLAND.
Engraving.

Small Metal Signs, Door Plates, and Numbers.
 Signs Repolished and Refilled.
 Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

12 Sylvia St., Arlington Heights. Box 68.

FLOATING HOSPITAL.

(Continued from Page Three.)

was the installation of what is now known as the atmospheric plant (which, to quote one of the physicians, "brings October weather into dog-days").

During the previous season, which was very severe, one of the most distressing features of the work was the disastrous results of the hot and sultry days of August. On such days a whole ward of patients would grow markedly worse, and in many cases a fatal issue could be directly referred to such changes in the weather. The work of that season made a profound impression on the minds of the medical staff. It was felt that something must be done, if possible, to counteract this evil influence.

After much thought had been expended in the matter, it was decided feasible to install a plant for the purpose of so cooling and mod-

charge of one of his pupils, Mr. S. F. Gardner.

Another strong feature of the work of the hospital is the instruction given to mothers.

It is not intended by the management that the Floating hospital shall give temporary relief alone; but it is also designed that it may be educational to those who have the care of helpless young lives, and that poor and ignorant mothers may gain wisdom and knowledge through their temporary connection with this institution. To this end instructions are given to the mothers, as a trip progresses, in the process of sterilizing milk, and methods are employed to show them the best way of caring for their babies in their homes, printed cards of direction having the same object in view being also given. The hospital is the originator of a sterilizer, so cheap that almost any mother can have one, the cost of the sterilizer and one dozen feeding bottles being only 65

onstration, explaining the process of sterilization, and care is taken that even the dullest woman understands it thoroughly before she leaves the demonstration table. It is pathetic to see how eagerly they watch every move Mr. Tead makes, for to them it is a serious matter, and means the life or death of their little ones. If they do not quite understand any of the directions, they are allowed to ask questions freely, which are cheerfully answered. Six doctors are on board the barge almost continually, to whom the mothers may also apply for directions how to care for their sick infants. In the preparation of the milk foods alone, forty quarts of milk and eight quarts of cream are used daily, all of which Mr. Tead tests before treating it, by either the pasteurizing or sterilizing process.

Another "feature" of the work which has grown up unexpectedly, as one might say, is the post-graduate course of instruction for

sician certifies that the child is sick, but has no contagious disease, presents this to the inspector at the gang-plank. If the simple formalities have been complied with—and these are made as easy as possible—her bag, bundle or package is examined to see that no contraband article of food or drink is brought on board. The instruction is that no food of any description is to be brought, this being provided by the hospital, for both mother and child. In spite of this caution, in the earlier years of our history the most injurious foods, and even intoxicating liquors, were seized and confiscated. Passing the inspector, the mother goes on board and meets a doctor and nurse, who satisfy themselves as to the eligibility of the patient, and assign it to its proper department. There the child is placed under the care of the physician and nurse who are to be responsible for its welfare during its stay on the hospital.

The benefit to a tired mother, half sick herself from the care of her sick child, can scarcely be estimated. Sure that everything which human skill can perform is being done for her child, with the next oldest perhaps cared for in the kindergarten on deck, herself enjoying the tonic of the sea breezes and given at noon a most appetizing and substantial dinner, instructed as to what to do at home for her babies, encouraged, helped in every way—what wonder that the world looks much brighter to her after her day on the Floating hospital.

Many Cambridge people are already interested in this lovely work. There are two memorial beds, and many contributions of money and linen, and garments for children have come from our city. Last spring, by invitation of Mrs. Brandau, then chairman of the philanthropy section, Mr. John R. Anderson, the jolly, whole-souled, enthusiastic and devoted assistant manager, was invited to address Cantabrigia on the work of the hospital. He enthused his audience as he always does, whether lecturing on temperance, or reciting his favorite Scotch poems, or talking of the hospital. At the close a member of the club rose to say that when she thought of the poor little ones for whom this work was carried on, and then of her own children and their more fortunate circumstances, she felt like making a thank offering towards the hospital funds; she hoped enough would follow her in this to pay for a "Cantabrigia day."

This proposition was taken up with enthusiasm. The "named day" was made certain on the spot, and enough was subsequently contributed, with the proceeds of "children's day" in the club, to

PLENTY OF AIR AS WELL AS OF CARE.

ifying the air of the permanent wards that the patients could be given an atmosphere of an even temperature and of a certain degree of moisture, irrespective of weather conditions outside. So far as this related to the care of the sick, it was distinctly a pioneer project, although its use in commercial enterprises dates back quite a number of years. The installation of this plant was a Herculean task from the mechanical point of view, as well as a most expensive one. In regard to the latter consideration, it was felt that if Lowney & Co. could spend \$20,000 for a plant of similar character in order to cool their chocolates, the hospital was justified in spending a fraction of that amount in the effort to save life.

The object of this plant is, taking the air in its varying conditions of temperature and percentage of moisture, to reduce its relative humidity to about 50, and to raise or lower its temperature to a desirable point, which is, in a hospital ward, about 74 degrees F. The results, showing the success of the plant, can never be enumerated, as there is no doubt that a great many of the patients owe their lives to the cool and dry air furnished them when the natural air condition was to them unbearable. A few figures recorded during the season will, however, give practical evidence of the conditions of the wards during some of the extremely hot or damp days. On August 8th, 1900, when the natural air conditions were, average temperature 69 degrees F., and average relative humidity 88, the wards were maintained at an average relative humidity of 56 and an average temperature of 75 degrees F. August 10th, natural air condition, average temperature 85 degrees; ward condition, average temperature 74 degrees F. August 14th, natural air condition, average temperature 63 degrees F., average relative humidity 77; ward condition, average temperature 74 degrees F., average relative humidity 50. August 15th, natural air condition, average temperature 70 degrees F., average relative humidity 72; ward conditions, average temperature 74 degrees F., average relative humidity 51.

This "atmospheric plant," as it is called for lack of a better name, was in a way invented for the hospital of Professor S. H. Woodbridge, of the Institute of Technology, and has been under the

cents. The mothers are taught how to use these, thus, to a considerable extent, avoiding the serious dangers due to impure milk. Mothers removing their children from the permanent ward to their homes are also similarly instructed. Inasmuch as the highest function of any charitable institution is to help people care for themselves, this element of the work may be regarded as a valuable one.

This department has been in the care of Stanley Tead and an assistant, under the superintendence of S. C. Keith, bacteriologist. The position is far from being a sinecure, as the labor requires the most careful attention to minute details.

Twenty different kinds of food are used. Milk of three different degrees of strength is prepared, and lime water, sterilized water, and cream is also similarly treated. Horlick's malt-

nurses. This consists of practical work in the wards, operating-room and food department, under competent supervision, with lectures given by the medical staff. Nurses are required to hand in written reports of the lectures for correction. A written examination is held at the end of the season, and to those whose work is satisfactory, and who pass a satisfactory examination, a diploma is given.

The Floating hospital has one conspicuous advantage, that of accessibility. Parents of children being treated in its wards are allowed free access at all times, and have been assiduous in visiting the hospital, as a rule, though occasionally a baby has been left on its hands. It is a comfort to a mother to feel that she can see her infant at any time, and this undoubtedly, makes a great difference in the willingness of mothers to have their



WARD E.

ed milk, barley water, oatmeal water, rice water, albumen water, Jacobi's mixture, peptonized milk, dextrinized barley water, and beef juice are among the foods prepared and distributed every two hours by the nurses, of whom there are fifteen on duty during the day, and six at night.

The infants are examined at the Boston wharf every morning by physicians, who make out cards which are given to the mothers, giving them directions as to what the babe should be fed with at home, and the methods to be employed in preparing the food. At 2 p.m. daily Mr. Tead gives dem-

children treated in the hospital. Mothers of permanent patients are allowed to make a day's trip with their children whenever they so desire. On the other hand cases of parents interfering with the hospital care and discipline have been almost unknown, and there has, therefore, been no reason to regret the very liberal rules in this respect. Parents have frequently expressed their appreciation to the nurses and doctors for what has been done.

The method of receiving patients is of the simplest:

The mother, having obtained a card of admission, on which a phy-

endow a bed also. Cantabrigia is the first of our women's clubs to do this, and it is to be hoped that she will be followed in this, as she has been in so many other respects, until all the large clubs in the state have named days.

There is still much to do and everyone who can should help. The barge in present use is not large enough and money should be given at once to build or to buy a new one. Churches and clubs and schools and societies and neighborhoods should give "named days," and individuals can swell the fund by large or small amounts. We know of three little girls in

the "Bellevue neighborhood" who held a candy sale and made \$1.15 which they gave to the hospital. We are sure that some especially good bit of work will be done by many more of the same sort. That gift, and we wish there were more, is employment for busy needles, also, in making garments for the children, and a great demand for soft old linen.

Surely everyone can give something! But if you'll go around to City wharf, South ferry, Eastern avenue, some morning about nine o'clock, and watch the mothers coming with their poor babies in their arms, and take a look at the hospital before it is towed out to its anchorage, you'll want to give them everything you have!

As one of the club members on "Cantabrigia day" expressed a thought like the above, Mr. Anderson's blue eyes twinkled in sympathy. "Well, no, I'll tell you what," he said, drawing a commutation ticket to a suburban town from his pocket, "There's been many a time as I've gone about in my work among them in their poor homes, when if it hadn't been for that I'd ha' walked home!"

Jean Kincaid.

In the Cambridge Chronicle.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business Houses, Which Advertise in the Enterprise.

Below will be found a list of the Enterprise advertisers whose places of business or residences have a telephone connection. The list is published for the convenience of Enterprise readers, who may desire to communicate with these establishments.

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Arlington House, Arlington 156-2.
Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.
Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 36-3.
A. L. Bacon, 133-3.
Henry W. Beal, Arl. 141-3; Boston office, Main 1668.
A. E. Cotton, Arl. 238-4.
David Clark, Arl. 89-3.
Charles Gott, Arl. 38-3; house, Arl. 38-2.
C. H. Gannett, Main 356-3.
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John G. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house, 31-7.
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Simpson Bros., Main 1155.
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Jewelers & Cycle Dealers,
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ARLINGTON.

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REPAIRING.

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Coals, Wood, Hay, Straw

Grain, Lime, Cement, Plaster,
Hair, Fertilizers, Sand, Drain
and Sewer Pipes, etc.

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Arlington, Arlington Heights, and Lexington

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Telephone, 1135, Main.

Residence, 1027 Mass. Ave., Arlington.

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Over Clark's Harness Shop.

Residence, 112 Franklin St.

Weltch's Market.

Groceries and Provisions,

941 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

Telephone Connection, 21253.

DR. HENRY J. MURPHY,

DENTIST,

655 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Open Evenings and Sundays

for Appointments.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

SURFACE LINES.

TIME TABLE.

Subject to change without notice.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BOW-
DOIN SQ.—Boston at 5.00 a.m.,
4.30, 5.00 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15, 20
and 30 minutes to 11.15 p.m. SUNDAY—
7.02 a.m., and intervals of 20 and 30 minutes
to 11.15 p.m. NIGHT SERVICE—
12.00, 12.37, 1.06, 1.37, 2.37, 3.37 (4.37 a.m.,
Sunday) a.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO SUB-
WAY.—6.01 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15
and 20 minutes to 11.15 p.m. (11.30 to
Adams sq.) SUNDAY—6.01, 6.31 a.m.,
and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to
11.15 p.m. (11.30 to Adams sq.)

ARLINGTON CENTRE TO SULLI-
VAN SQ. TERMINAL via Broadway.—
5.28, and intervals of 10 and 15 minutes to
12.03 night. SUNDAY—6.31 a.m., and in-
tervals of 10 and 20 minutes to 12.03
night. Via Medford Hillside, 5.33 a.m.,
and every 15 and 20 minutes to 12.05 night.
SUNDAY—6.36 a.m., and intervals of 10
and 20 minutes to 12.05 night.

Special cars may be chartered at
reasonable rates for balls, theatre
parties, or excursions to any point on
the system, on application in person or
by letter at office of Supt. of Transportation,
101 Milk Street, Room 701.

Information regarding rates, routes
and connections with other roads cheer-
fully given by telephone.

C. S. SERGEANT, Vice President.

July 27, 1901.

Arlington and Winchester
Street Railway.

Leave Arlington for Winchester,
Stoneham, Wakefield, Reading, Lowell
and Lynn at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, and
every 30 minutes until 10.45, then 11.30
p.m.

Leave Winchester for Arlington, 5.45,
7.55 a.m., and every 30 minutes until
11.05, then 11.45 p.m.

Cars at Winchester connect with
Stoneham, Reading, Woburn and Lynn.

Sundays.

Leave Arlington Centre at 8.45, 9.15
a.m., and every 30 minutes until 10.45
p.m., then 11.20 p.m.

Leave Winchester square at 9.05, 9.45
a.m., and every 30 minutes until 11.05
p.m., then 11.45.

Boston and Maine R. R.
Southern Division.

IN EFFECT, JUNE 24, 1901.

TRAINS TO BOSTON FROM

Lexington—4.35, 5.56, 6.26, 6.56, 7.26, 7.56, 8.21,
8.43, 9.28, 9.59, 11.10 A. M., 12.02, 12.50, 2.00,
*2.40, 3.45, 4.39, 5.10, 6.36, 8.09, 9.09, 10.09
P. M.; Sunday, 9.14 A. M., 1.29, 4.25, 7.55
P. M.
Arlington Heights—4.45, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04,
7.34, 8.04, 8.37, 8.53, 10.07, 11.19 A. M., 12.15,
1.00, 2.18, 2.54, 4.45, 5.19, 6.47, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18
P. M., 2.48 P. M., Saturday only. Sun-
day, 9.24 A. M., 1.38, 4.35, 8.06 P. M.
Brattle—4.47, 6.08, 6.38, 7.06, 8.06, 8.56, 10.05,
11.21 A. M., 12.20, 1.02, 2.20, 3.56, 4.48, 5.21,
6.50, 8.20, 9.20, 10.20 P. M., Sundays, 9.27,
A. M., 1.40, 4.38, 8.08 P. M.
Arlington—4.35, 6.15, 6.42, 7.09, 7.12, 7.39,
7.42, 7.56, 7.59, 8.18, 8.41, 9.00, 9.37, 10.12,
11.24 A. M., 12.23, 1.06, 2.23, 3.59, 4.51, 5.24,
5.46, 6.20, 6.53, 6.56, 7.15, 8.23, 9.23, 10.23
P. M., 2.52 P. M., Saturdays only. Sun-
days, 9.30 A. M., 1.43, 4.40, 8.11 P. M.
Lake Street—4.53, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 7.58,
8.19, 9.03, 10.15, 12.25 P. M., 12.25, 1.07, 2.25,
4.01, 5.27, 5.49, 6.23, 6.59, 7.18, 8.25, 9.25, 10.25
P. M., Sundays, 9.33 A. M., 1.45, 4.43, 8.14
P. M.
*Express. **Saturday only.

TRAINS FROM BOSTON FOR

Lexington—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09, 10.17, 11.17
A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 4.47, 5.17,
5.31, 5.47, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30,
P. M.; Sunday, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00,
7.00 P. M.
Leave Boston Saturday only at 1.25
P. M.
Arlington Heights—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09,
10.17, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17,
4.47, 5.17, 5.47, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20,
11.30 P. M., 1.25 P. M., Saturday only.
Sundays, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.
Brattle—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.09, 11.17 A. M.,
12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 5.31, 6.17, 7.04,
7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30 P. M., Sundays, 9.15
A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.
Arlington—6.25, 6.42, 7.00, 7.17, 7.29, 7.46,
8.17, 9.09, 10.17, 11.17 A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47,
3.47, 4.17, 4.47, 5.04, 5.17, 5.31, 5.47, 5.55,
6.04, 6.17, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30
P. M., 1.25 P. M., Saturday only. Sun-
day 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.
Lake Street—6.25, 6.47, 7.00, 7.10, 7.17,
A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 5.31, 5.55,
6.04, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30 P. M.,
Sundays, 9.15 A. M., 12.50, 6.00, 7.00 P. M.
*Express.

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LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER.

Episcopal.
Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month.
FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH
Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Singing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant, west, E. L.
Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochrane, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10:45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12:00 m. Follen Alliance, fortnightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6:30 p.m., Sunday. Lend-a-Hand club and Little Helpers.

HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.
Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence Hancock street. Services—Sunday, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, Y. P. S. C. E. Monday evening; prayer, Thursday, 7:45 p.m.

LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place.
Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence Waltham. Services—Sunday, preaching, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.; Friday, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.
Branch, Emerson Hall, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 8 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7:45, prayer meeting.

ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave.
Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence next to the church. Services—Alternate Sundays at 9 and 10:30 a.m.; vespers 4 p.m.; every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at 8 a.m.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Simon Robinson Lodge.
Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall building, second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Lexington Conclave.
Meets at A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Wednesday evenings.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

George G. Meade Post 119.
Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Council No. 94.
Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months.

THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Meetings second Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m., in the church vestry.

ART CLUB.

Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB.

Meets first Monday each month at Stone building, East Lexington.

LEXINGTON MONDAY CLUB.

Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 16.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Meetings held Monday evenings, at members' residences, from October 15 to May 15.

THE TOURIST CLUB.

Meetings held at members' houses, Monday 2:30 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

45 cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.
49 cor. Waltham and Middle streets.
43 cor. Lincoln and School streets.
52 cor. Clark and Forest streets.
54 cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.
56 Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.
57 Bedford street—opp. J. M. Reed's.
58 cor. Hancock and Adams streets.
59 cor. Ash and Reed streets.
60 cor. Woburn and Vine streets.
62 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.
66 Lowell street near Arlington line.
72 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.
73 cor. Mass. avenue and Woburn street.
74 cor. Bloomsfield and Justice streets.
75 Mass. avenue and Percy road.
76 Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.
77 Mass. avenue opp. Pleasant street.
78 Mass. avenue and Sylvia streets.
81 Bedford street near Elm street.
82 Centre Engine House.
83 cor. Grant and Sherman streets.
84 cor. Merriam and Oakland streets.
86 Hancock street near Lexington depot.
87 Mass. and Elm avenues.
87 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.
88 Mass. avenue near town hall.

PRIVATE BOXES.

231 Morrill estate, Lowell street.
561 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.

Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows; all out, two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC.

Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, tapper at residence of chief engineer, tapper at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second assistant engineer, tapper at pumping station, tapper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, tapper at centre engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James E. Shelvey.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Before giving an alarm be sure a fire exists.

Give the alarm at the nearest box.

Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the engineers and they will take action to extinguish it.

Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys, signs, and the boxes will give the necessary information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an alarm.

You cannot remove your key until an engine releases it, and it will then be returned to you.

Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, the purpose of giving an alarm, and then return it to the fire engine.

If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

THE POPPING OF "BUD."

Yes, modest as a lily was sweet little Dory Wilkes, with hair as soft as the silkiest of silks, An on her peachy dimpled cheek the downiest of fuzz.

An eyes that never looked at you, so bashful like they were.

She was purty—no denyin that! 'Mongst women high an low

She would surely take the ribbon in a purty woman show.

I tried to pop a dozen times; I started, but, law me,

I felt so sorry fer the girl I had to stop, you see! She trembled like a maple leaf an blushed until I swore

To Dory Wilkes I'd never pop the question any more.

It happened, though, a year ago a hull big wagon load

Went down to Neiderhouser's dance, down on the lower road.

Well, every time I'd swing that girl she'd blush like everything;

Her blushing flowed as easy as the music from the string,

An when a set was ended an we'd go set down an rest

An I would ask her who on earth she thought she liked the best

She'd just look at her shoes or fall to studyin a crack.

An then some chap from Millersville he passed the applejack.

I downed three cups, an Dory she took three, too, if you choose,

An then the fourth, because she was too bashful to refuse!

The music played—we took the floor—I rickellect it yet;

In all my life I never danced sich a delightful set! The dance was through, an not a sound came from the fiddle strings,

But Dory stood out on the floor an danced four highland flings!

Well, goin home that night the moon shone quiet-like an still,

An Dory's hat was on my head when we passed Millersville,

But happy as a bird I was, fer I'd asked Dory, an she said: "You bet I'll marry you! Old boy, give me yer hand!"

"All's fair in love," I thought, an said, "Git up there," to the bays;

The person who kin hold the most's the one who wins today.

—Indianapolis Sun.

He Thought It Was Combing.

It happened that he had never been on board a boat, but he had an aching longing to ride the bounding billows.

He sailed on board a whaler and was leaning over the stern rail, making a minute examination of the Atlantic ocean, when the captain shouted:

"Heave up that anchor!"

The landlubber just then saw something interesting in the depths.

"Hey, there! Are you going to heave up that anchor?" angrily demanded the captain.

"If I think I am, sir," replied the new one, clutching his vest convulsively; "I think it's coming up now, sir."—Denver Times.

Shrewd.

Mr. Timmins—What are you doing now, dear?

Mrs. Timmins—I'm writing to the Smiths, asking them to dinner to meet the Joneses and to the Joneses asking them to meet the Smiths. We owe them both dinners, you know.

Mr. Timmins—But I've heard they've quarreled and don't speak.

Mrs. Timmins—I know that. They will refuse, and we needn't give a dinner party at all.—Boston Herald.

Not a Water Haul.

"Unless I am misinformed," quoth the king of the Peggreen isle as his divers brought their annual tribute of pearls,

"not even the ruler of the land of our stepfathers can maintain a submarine band."

To which he added to a courtier of perception that, although he did not possess all modern conveniences, when his faithful subjects got into deep water he usually got something out of it.—Indianapolis News.

For the Appetite.

Bear—Keep it up, old man. I always like a little exercise before eating.—New York Journal.

He Is Reminded.

"A great many strikes are in progress now," remarked Mr. Hiland.

"Yes; I am reminded of the blacksmith," added Mr. Halket.

"How?"

"He strikes while the iron is hot; other men strike while the weather is hot."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Feminine Touch Wanted.

Jones—Our little brown mare kicked like everything when we tried to make her wear a straw hat.

Brown—She did?

Jones—Yes; but my wife sewed some pink roses and blue chiffon on it, and now she goes all right.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Happy Affliction.

"Mrs. Cleekie must feel dreadfully unhappy since she has become so deformed by meningitis."

"Well, she was until Dr. Sleecker diagnosed the case as 'golfer's spine,' and now she's quite proud of it."—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Gentle Hint.

"My," he exclaimed admiringly, "you look like a peach!"

"Well, really," she replied, noticing a restaurant in the middle distance; "I do feel like something to eat."—Philadelphia Record.

The Sentiment of Inanimate Things.

"I suppose," said the wire to the electric button, "that you felt highly honored by the attention the president paid you?"

"Yes," replied the button; "I was much touched by it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sad Affair.

"I hear they give Hank a cross examination in that trial up to town."

"Yes, and I can't see why they needed to be cross about it. Hank's the best natured cuss I ever see."—Chicago News.

Reason For It.

"But the gown doesn't fit," insisted the patron.

"That," replied the modiste calmly, "is because you are not made right."—Chicago Post.

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TROUBLE FOR THOMAS.

When Susan Gets Hold of Him, He'll Know What's What.

"I would just like to make an inquiry," she said at the general delivery of the postoffice the other day.

"Yes, ma'am."

"My husband is in Buffalo."

"I see."

"He sends me two letters per week, but only one of them reaches me. In that one he tells of sending me another with a money order in it. Isn't it strange that I never get the money orders?"

"Well, perhaps," cautiously replied the clerk.

"You don't think the carrier steals the other letter each week, do you?" continued the woman.

"No, ma'am."

"And can they be lost in the mails?"

"Hardly."

"Would—would it occur to you that there was anything singular about it—that is, hadn't I ought to have received at least one of the four or five orders he claims to have sent?"

"You certainly had. Yes, you might call it a singular case."

"In other words," she resumed after a silence, "would you say that I was justified in believing that Thomas is a liar and that when he finally returns to Brooklyn and begins to tell of the money orders he sent while he was gone?"

"Madam," gravely replied the clerk, "you must pardon me, but the United States government never interferes in family matters—never. So long as you make your business official."

"That's all right, all right," she said as she turned away. "No, the United States has nothing to do with my Thomas, but his Susan has, and if you feel this building jar some time within the next two weeks you may know that he has got home and has been telling me that the rats must have eaten up those ten dollar money orders he sent me to pay my way in his absence."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Not So Simple.

"After all," said the optimistic cheerfully, "most of the problems that beset us are extremely simple. For instance, you are troubled, and yet I venture to say a solution to the difficulty, whatever it may be, could be easily found."

"Oh, I don't know!" returned the young author. "Still you might try your hand at it."

"Very well. State the case."

"I must have a typewriter in order to dispose of my manuscript."

"Of course. No editor will consider anything that isn't typewritten these days."

"And I must dispose of my manuscript before I can get a typewriter. Now, then, where am I at?"—Chicago Post.

His Sensitive Point.

"This chasing after every old rag I see is going to be the death of me!" panted the angry bull as he came back to the shade.

"Why do you do it, then?" demanded the jackass. "I thought you chased none but red rags."

"That's the point exactly," said the bull. "And I must take a shy at every one that comes my way or run the risk of overlooking a red one some time and thus allow the public to know I'm color blind."—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Eternal Feminine.

Mr. Pepprey—For goodness' sake, what's to prevent us going on a vacation?

Mrs. Pepprey—Well, there's the parrot.

We can't take it along—

Mr. Pepprey—But Mrs. Nexdore says she'll be glad to keep it for us.

Mrs. Pepprey—I suppose so. She thinks it will tell her some of our family secrets.

—Philadelphia Press.

BUY NOTHING BUT THE BEST. IF YOU WANT ICE THAT IS PURE HANG OUT THE WHITE CARD.

Nature is never lovelier than at twilight, between sunset and moonrise. The outlines of the

moonrise. The outlines of the landscape are softened into quiet beauty to be illumined by the rising moon. The flowers, the indistinct borders of the fields, the hollow with its dark pool and shroud of mist, the distant woods and hills melt into one another as in a great picture, the effect being more po-

picture, the effect being more poetical and suggestive than when each feature is sharply isolated by daylight. And not only do we appreciate the picture, but become a part of it, as we start over the dusky fields and penetrate the darkness of the woods. —

From some hemlocks the whippoorwill repeatedly calls, and then flies away in search of nocturnal insects, moths and beetles. He loves the forest like an Indian, and

where there are no dense woods, is seldom heard. Whippoorwills do not locate or even for a short time become domestic, but their eggs are laid on the bare ground in high places. They are creamy white, spotted with lavender. Δ

flock of crows fly out of an American elm where they had gathered to pass the night. They are angry at being disturbed, and make a great cawing as they fly overhead in the twilight. The tinkle of a cowbell comes from some lone-

cowben comes from some lonesome pasture, and now and then the distant crowing of a cock, no doubt mistaking the moonbeams

The night winds whisper along the shore of the meadow, and seem to croon a lullaby among the reeds and bushes over the water. In the gloom of the thickets, fireflies gleam like dark lanterns flashed by elves. Presently there is a rustle

among the reeds followed by a light foot fall on the sandy shore, and not thirty feet away stands

Sir Reynard, his dark silhouette

thrown against the ground, and his two eyes sparkling and gleaming like coals of fire. How handsome he is as he stands with one foot uplifted! He is probably out on a mouse hunt, and knowing him to be very fond of these little

creatures, we imitate their squeak by drawing the breath in sharply between closed lips. The experiment has hardly begun, when without warning the fox is lost to our sight over a ground juniper, though sometimes he can be lured quite near by this ruse.

The whistle of a train sounds weirdly at night, as the iron monster speeds onward to some distant metropolis. As it softens into silence, the clock in the town of Waverley strikes the hour of nine.

Many of the wild flowers have a strange aspect at night. We see large beds of lupine with their whorled leaves no longer spread out, but drooping against the stem like a closed umbrella. Some lupines erect one half of the leaves and droop the other, so that the

spokes become vertical instead of horizontal. The damp night air distills the pungent essence of the sweet fern. The evening primrose is very fragrant, and sphinx moths hover around its golden lamp. In the morning the flowers have faded, bedraggled appearance, but when night comes the same revelry is repeated. The wild rose, swamp rose, mallow, wild geranium, wood sorrel, common chickweed, and certain crowfoots have a disposition to nod or close at night, and seem to say as we go past them in the moonlight: "We are a' noddin' mid-nid-noddin'." The leaves of the locust shut together, and those of the common bean have a different aspect from that of the day.

Nighthawks scream at intervals accompanied by the booming which they make by night as well as by day. Before eating the insects and bugs which they catch on the wing, the nighthawk smears them with a viscid glaze which is exuded from the bird's mouth. The nighthawk does not

build, but lays her two mottled eggs on the top of a flat rock in pasture or open field; the color of the eggs harmonizing with the rock, so that they are not easily seen. Like the chewink and ruffed grouse, the mother night hawk feigns a broken wing lameness when you come near her brood of callow fledglings.

As we are leaving the marsh we disturb a bird among the bushes.

1947, 34-5

we disturb a bird among the bushes

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